

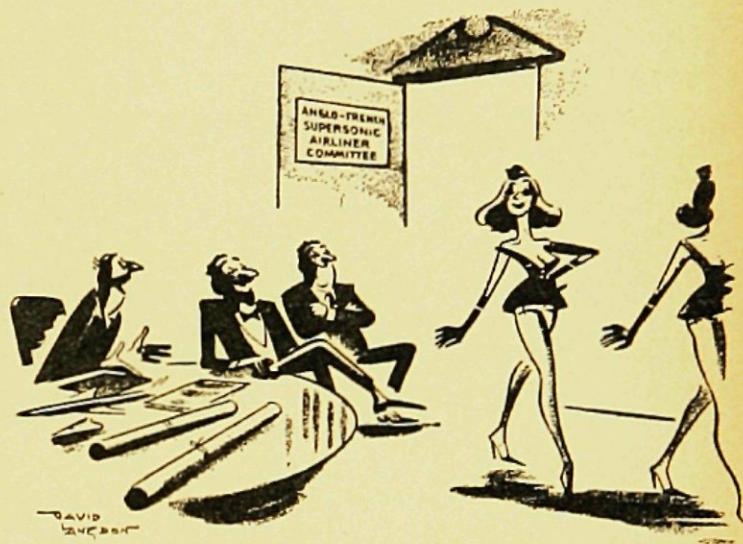
• Abroad •

Moscow. During recent years the fleets of Soviet "trawlers" have been a recurring news feature. They show up with remarkable aptitude at key moments in key areas: nuclear test zones; Cuba in process of getting armed; waters being used for Western naval exercises; radar ranges; the Angolan coast just prior to revolutionary outbreaks; undersea cable channels; potential launch areas for Soviet submarine missiles; New Guinea under Indonesian assault, etc. The trawlers, or some of them, are used in the aggressive Soviet fishing industry, but they are also being integrated, along with the Soviet merchant fleet, into expanding Soviet naval and intelligence operations. The trawler flotillas include supply ships that give a large measure of self-sufficiency. Many trawlers carry electronic, radar, photographic and oceanographic gear far beyond any commercial needs; on some there are missiles, nuclear devices, technicians and naval personnel. They are being used to transport arms, agents and documents. In support of this operation, Soviet technicians are constructing or improving ports all over the world: in Cuba, as became notorious a few months ago; Amboin Island in Indonesia (already a major installation); Tema (Ghana); Hodeida (Yemen); Conakry (Guinea); Basra (Iraq); Berbera (Somalia), among others.

Budapest. Last month completed the sixth year of Cardinal Mindszenty's voluntary imprisonment in the American Embassy, where he took refuge when the Soviet tanks crushed the Freedom Fighters in 1956. Though he could emigrate if he so chose, he declares his place "is here in Hungary at the side of the faithful, for whom my emigration would be betrayal." He lives in a small apartment with meager furnishings: a plain cupboard and bed, threadbare chairs, a wash-stand, a few book-shelves. He has declined the Embassy's proposal to redecorate—"My suppressed people would be happy if they had the opportunity to live as God has seen fit to allow me to live." An armed Marine is always stationed outside his door, which can be opened only by three special keys, after repetition of a password changed daily at dawn.

Baghdad. There is growing evidence that Moscow's unsuccessful gambit on missile bases in Cuba was part of a wider operation planned to achieve Soviet-controlled missile pads beyond Soviet boundaries. About six months ago a Soviet military group visited Iraq, returning a visit to Moscow by General Awkati. There is reason to believe that a missile base, then decided on, is now under secret construction by Soviet technicians in the desert less than a hundred miles from here. If completed, this will become a powerful factor in the Mideast equilibrium. Soundings about other bases have been most discreetly made in several other countries, including Ghana and Algeria. Moscow's relation to the Egyptian missiles, now operational, is of course well known.

Paris. Some specifications of the supersonic transport plane to be built jointly by France and Britain. Name: "The Concord." *Cruising altitude:* 55,000 to 60,000 feet. *Cruising speed:* Mach 2.2 (about 1,450 mph). *Development cost:* about \$500 million, mostly from the two governments, part from British Aircraft and French Sud-Aviation, the contracting corporations. *Engines:* modified Olympus 593, now used in RAF's TSR2 supersonic strike and reconnaissance plane. *Time schedule:* flying by 1966; ready for service by 1970. *Special design requirements:* 1) safety level at least equal to subsonic; 2) adaptation to air traffic control conditions, including integration with subsonic traffic control; 3) commercially competitive with subsonic. In supersonic flight, a visor will be raised to cut aerodynamic drag; the pilot will



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"But, m'sieurs, shouldn't we tackle the design of the aircraft first?"

fly on instruments plus periscope. There will be a medium range version (1,500 miles) and long range. *Atlantic flying time:* 3 hours; *London-Sydney:* 13 hours. *Total estimated market:* 300-400 planes.

Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. Kenneth Kaunda, leader of the principal nationalist party, is also President of the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East, Central and Southern Africa. Within the past month he has met with both Moise Tshombe and Justin Bomboko, Foreign Minister of Adoula's Léopoldville government. He was joined by Harry Nkumbula, leader of the second-ranking nationalist party, who has had active relations with Tshombe for some months. PAFMECSA has the geographically and economically logical perspective of a confederation of some sort including both Rhodesias, Nyasaland, the former Belgian Congo, Tanganyika and possibly Uganda (to develop at a later stage to a still larger federation compromising all east, central and south Africa from the Cape to Somalia). Its leaders, though strongly anti-Tshombe all along, seem to think it possible he may be there to stay, and thus indispensable to their still highly visionary but not quite inconceivable objective.

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